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Applicants for immune certificates rejected.....	0
Persons vaccinated .....	0
Pieces of baggage outbound:	
(a) Inspected.....	0
(b) Disinfected .....	0
Deaths from yellow fever.....	0
Deaths from other contagious diseases .....	0
Deaths from all causes (stillbirths not counted) .....	59
Cases of quarantinable diseases reported in the city .....	0
Cases of other contagious diseases reported in the city.....	0
Certificates issued for shipping remains of dead bodies to the United States.....	0

*Summary of mortality statistics for the first four months of 1903.*

Bertillon classification.	January.	February.	March.	April.
I. General diseases .....	32	19	30	30
II. Nervous system and special senses .....	11	10	10	6
III. Circulatory apparatus .....	9	6	6	5
IV. Respiratory apparatus .....	2	5	4	2
V. Digestive apparatus .....	15	14	16	9
VI. Genito-urinary apparatus and its adnexa .....	3	2	3	1
VII. The puerperal state.....	0	0	1	0
VIII. Skin and cellular tissue .....	0	0	0	0
IX. Organs of locomotion .....	0	0	0	0
X. Malformations .....	0	2	0	0
XI. Early infancy.....	1	1	2	1
XII. Old age.....	0	1	0	0
XIII. Affections produced by external causes .....	1	2	2	2
XIV. Ill-defined diseases .....	4	9	6	3
Total .....	78	71	80	59
Still-births.....	14	12	15	10
Official totals reported.....	92	83	95	69

*Sanitary conditions—Water supply and proposed improvements at Santiago.*

The last monthly report gives the total deaths during April as 59. This is the smallest number of deaths since May, 1902, except in September, 1902, when there were only 48 deaths.

It is remarkable that the mortality of the city decreases as the quality of the water deteriorates and the quantity diminishes. With the existing conditions an increase of gastro-intestinal diseases might be expected, but instead there has been a decrease in the number of deaths from this group, as from every other group of the Bertillon system, except general diseases. I inclose a summary of the mortality statistics for the four months just ended.

In spite of the scarcity of water the city is quite clean and healthy. Even in out-of-the-way places and unpaved streets the street sweepers are at work. There are places where dirty water collects, and there are bad odors; but these places are not numerous, especially when it is considered that the largest part of the city has dirt streets. The garbage is generally removed.

The water supply still continues very small and of bad quality. We have again been nine days without water in the spigot. The supply in private cisterns is very small and much of it bad, the water having decomposed.

Drs. Finlay and Lopez, of Habana, were in Santiago last week. They stated that \$200,000 had been appropriated to improve the water supply of this city and that work would be begun at once.

Dr. Finlay spoke of some reforms that were to be introduced at once into the city. One was to be the establishment of a "mosquito brigade" composed of a dozen men, who will be given an allowance of

10 barrels of crude petroleum a month. Also an advisory board of physicians is to be formed, whose duty will be to investigate (as soon as possible after notification) every case reported as contagious or suspicious, so as to confirm or correct the diagnosis before the disease is officially declared contagious. Physicians not reporting their contagious-disease cases will be fined. During the American intervention there existed such a board.

There has been no contagious disease in the city for more than two months. The city physicians continue to vaccinate great numbers of persons, principally school children. No smallpox or chicken pox is reported.

Dr. Finlay also announced that a new vessel had been purchased to replace the disinfecting barge *Rough Rider*.

#### GERMANY.

##### *Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*

Consul-General Mason reports, May 4, as follows:

##### *Plague.*

*British South Africa.*—In Cape Colony between the 22d and 28th of March the following cases of plague were registered, namely: In Port Elizabeth, 7, and 1 each in East London and Grahamstown. And during the same period the following deaths were recorded: One in Grahamstown, 2 in East London, and 2 at the plague hospital in Port Elizabeth. On the 28th of March there were still under treatment 23 plague patients in Port Elizabeth, 1 in East London, and 3 in King Williams Town; also, the 3 plague patients from the steamer *Nevassa* under treatment in the hospital at the quarantine station, Saldanha Bay. Plague-infected rats continued to be found up to the end of March in Graaf Reinet and in King Williams Town.

*Natal.*—In Durban and Maritzburg during the period from the 8th to the 21st of March 12 plague patients were admitted to the hospital for treatment and there occurred 7 deaths from plague outside of the hospitals. The total number of cases of plague recorded up to the 21st of March amounted to 113 in Durban and Maritzburg, in other parts of Natal 23, the total number of deaths from plague registered up to that date being 71.

*Brazil.*—During the period from the 21st of February to the 29th of March 2 deaths from plague were registered in Rio de Janeiro.

*Queensland.*—During the week ended March 13, 3 cases of plague were reported, bringing the total number of cases since the fresh outbreak of the disease up to 13. Of these, 8 occurred in Brisbane, 3 in Townsville, and 2 in Rockhampton.

*West Australia.*—According to the official bulletins, no fresh cases of plague occurred in Freemantle during the second and third weeks of March, but of the 98 rats examined at that place during the period in question 33 were found to be infected with plague.

##### *Death rate of Berlin.*

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended April 18 was higher than it has been during any week in the present year. It amounted, calculated upon the year, to 16.8 per thousand (as compared with 15.2 for the foregoing week), being also considerably higher than for the